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BLOU OPERA HOUSE—"The Spectre Knight."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Romeo and Juliet."
DALLY'S THEATRE—"The Brook."
FOTH ATENUE THEATRE—"A Gentleman

Nevada."

Nevada."

Nevada."

Nevel's Theatre—Novelties.

Madden Square Theatre—" Hazel Kirke."

New-York Aggarium—2 and 8: "Our Bijab."

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Versigny has won the French Oaks. Tiflis has been flooded by a great rain-storm. Prince Orloff is in Berlin on his way to Paris. General Martinez-Campos announces that the Spanish Liberals will attack the Government as soon as the Estimate is voted.

DOMESTIC .- It is thought probable that the River and Harbor bill may not pass the House. == William Hunter, Assistant Secretary of the State Department at Washington, is at the point of death. = Professor Greener is still confident of Cadet Whittaker's innocence. ==== Great crowds viewed the ruins at Milton, Penn., yesterday. === The funeral of Chief-Judge Church is to take place on Tuesday in Albion. = The Millers' International Exhibition at Cincinnati is to open May 31; the project has good prospects of success.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Madison Square Garden has been condemned as unsafe. === News has been received that the Cuban expedition has landed. = A bitl has been prepared to settle assessment disputes. = The Rev. Dr. Hatfield spoke of his visit South yesterday. === St. James's (P. E.) Church celebrated its seventieth anniversary. Dr. Bellows spoke on the Mission of Unitarianism.

Colonel Ingersoll lectured at Booth's Theatre. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of occasional light showers. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 76°; lowest, 53°; everage, 65%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The verdict in the Billings case leaves the question of who committed the murder unanswered, but it is satisfactory in one respectit puts an end to the painful spectacle of a daughter seeking to send her father to the gal-

A board of survey is soon to decide the fate of Madison Avenue Garden. While waiting its verdict the public will probably hold to the opinion that the best thing which can be done with the building is to pull it down before it kills any more people.

There is a comet in the heavens, but it is of no interest to the ordinary sky-gazer, being quite invisible, as yet, to the naked eye. In this respect it resembles the chances of several dark-horse candidates who are industriously grooming themselves for the Chicago

A new impetus will be given to the smouldering revolution in Cuba by the safe arrival of the expedition organized in this country in spite of the vigilance of the Spanish agents. THE TRIBUNE gave the Spaniards information that such an expedition was on foot, but so well did the revolutionists conceal their plans that its point of departure was not discovered. The importance of the movement lies in the fact that it furnishes the revolutionists with a commanding General and a number of experienced officers.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield has been South and has seen the pleasant side of life in that section, which every Northern traveller sees who cultivates the acquaiptance of the better classes and enjoys their agreeable hospitality. If he thinks the picture has but one side, as his yesterday's sermon would seem to indicate, let him settle in one of the Gulf States and run for Congress on the Republican ticket. He would realize that there is one treatment for the Northern visitor and another for the Northern settler who insists on taking his politics with him.

Colombia appears to be in an angry mood at the intention of the American war vessels to establish coaling stations on her coasts and make surveys and soundings. She has warned the Adams and Kearsarge to desist, and actually put two thousand troops under marching orders. This conduct is not creditable to Colombia, which owes all her importance to the Amercan capital and enterprise that constructed the Panama Railroad. But as the Colombian Government was not allowed to have its way absolutely in the Panama Canal scheme, it takes this opportunity to display its spleen. The orders under which our war vessels sailed show clearly that we have no aggressive designs on Colombian territory.

Our correspondent at West Point reports some interesting interviews concerning the Whittaker case. Professor Greener holds firmly to the belief in the innocence of the colored eadet, and intimates that if the case had not proceeded from the first on the

assumption of Whittaker's guilt a different result might have been reached. Whittaker bimself preserves his calm demension, and offers an explanation of the most damaging evidence against him-that of the correspondence between the edges and water-marks of the two pieces of paper-which is not an unreasonable one.

The prospect that the Grant faction will control the Illinois State Convention fades out as the event approaches. A careful estimate gives Blaine 248-delegates and Washburne 105, making a total of 353 against Grant to 325 for him, with only fourteen delegates yet to be elected. If this calculation should prove erroncous, and the Grant men should have a small majority, there is no probability that it can be held together for the purpose of seatting the Cook County belters, who have no claim to admission save the grotesque one that, being in a small minority in the County Convention, they were not allowed by the majority to control its action. No bolters ever had a worse case. Their recognition would break up the party in Illinois, and to no purpose, save to secure for General Grant the four delegates-at-large and the two from the Chicago District. His chances must be desperate indeed if his followers find it necessary to go to such a length to get six votes. We suspect, however, that it is Logan rather than Grant who is the cause of the disturbance in Illinois. Logan is fighting as Cameron did in Pennsylvania to keep his machine from being broken up and maintain his hold on the party organization. It remains to be seen whether he will be wise enough to know when he is beaten.

A letter from a staff correspondent discusses the problem of arming our sea-coast defences with gams capable of coping with the heavy, breech-loading rifled ordnance now used by all the naval Powers of Europe. The chief difficulty is a financial one. Great guns cost a great deal of money. A 12-inch rifle cannot be built for much less than \$30,000; and as every shot fired from it costs over \$50, experiments to ascertain the endurance of such pieces are expensive affairs. Congress continues to postpone from year to year the duty of taking hold of this subject in earnest. The recommendation made in the letter referred to commends itself as practical and judicious. We must either adopt some foreign system of constructing heavy breech-loaders that has been found successful, or we must spend money enough to test our American systems, and ascertain which is the best. Whichever course is taken a large annual appropriation will be required for some years to come to construct a sufficient number of guns to place our harbor defences in a condition to repel the assault of a foreign fleet. The altered and patched-up east-iron Rodmans which the Ordnance Department has provided in limited number with the small appropriations given it, are no doubt valuable to a certain extent, but it would be poor policy to depend upon them and the old-fashioned muzzle-loading smoothbores which cumber our forts to resist the magnificent breech-loading steel rifles Mr. Krupp makes at Essen.

WHY DEMOCRATS ARE CONFIDENT.

Democratic hopes of success in the Presidential election, so far as they do not rest upon the expectation that gross frauds may be perpetrated, either in the States or in the counting of the vote by Congress, are based upon two considerations. The fight was very close in 1876, they say, even after three Southern States were counted against Mr. Tilden. And again, at the latest elections, Democrats say, the Republican party was in a minority in many of the Northern States. The inference is that at least as many Northern States can be carried for the Democratic ticket as were carried for Tilden in 1876, while the whole vote of the South will be secured, or counted, for the Democracy. These expectations certainly deserve the careful attention of Republicans, for there is no doubt that they are seriously cherished by many sagacious Democrats. As to the South, there is no reason to doubt

that the Democrats know what they can rely upon. They have nearly all the local officers, by whom the polls will be controlled and the votes counted and returned. They have to guide them the example of South Carolina in the use of tissue-ballots, and the example of Mississippi and Louisiana in the employment of armed forces to crush opposition. Then they have the State officers in every State, by whom the returns are to be made, and it is safe to say that no return of the choice of Republican electors will be made from a single Southern State. If there is not a Democratic majority, Republicans will be massacred or driven from the polls, or, if it seems safer, cheated at the polls; if that fails, Republican votes will not be fully counted, or returns of local officers will be so ingeniously defective that State canvassers will throw them out, à la Garcelon. In one way or another, we may depend upon it, every electoral vote from the South will be so returned that a Democratic Congress will count it for the Democratic candidates.

Nor is there any reason to doubt that a majority of the voters, in several Northern States. were recently in one form or another opposed to petent to make any intelligent and useful rethe Republican party. The problem for the Democrats has but one "if" in it; if they can unite upon one candidate all or nearly all the Free Traders and Protectionists, must admit. votes cast against the Republican party at the latest elections, these votes with a Solid South will elect a President. It is not well for Repub- chased at high figures, load down wholesale licans to shut their eyes to these facts. The greater the danger, the greater the need of Manufacturers are loaded down with large making such nominations as will secure the whole Republican vote in the Northern States. decline of the past two months has strained To nominate President Grant, in the notion to the utmost the resources of many dealers that he may get the electoral votes of some and producers; but they hold on with pa-Southern States, would be sheer nonsense, as | tience because they know that, if the conditions long as the Democrats have the power to count of importation are not changed, the markets will the votes and make the returns. And it presently settle to prices which will yield would not less be a wanton risk to nominate him without considering the fact that to the holders of American products. It is there are a great many Republican voters in not the fault of producers that they have on the doubtful Northern States who will not vote

But what ground for hope is there, if a nomination is made which will command the full Republican strength at the North? Much formal action of the Democratic Committee better, to say the least, than Democratic leaders are willing to confess, even to themselves. No bill for change of duties at this sesreliance should be placed upon the possibility of Democratic division in this or any other Northern State. The Democrats have the fairly employed, had not producers and merpower to unite, and will have every interest to chants acted as best they could upon the conunite, and it would be the height of folly to ditions which actually existed. And they had nominate General Grant, or any other man, in some right to trust that the Government the hope that the Democrats may afterward | would not change those conditions until there throw away a visible chance of success, and had been a reasonable time for recovtheir only chance. The difficulty for them is ery from the extreme prostration which culthat they cannot carry a single Northern State minated in 1878. In the first rush of revivby uniting Democrats alone. The Republicans ing prosperity, the demand for goods far have been in a minority, true; but the Demo- outran the supply, and prices were crats are a still smaller minority. The inter- pushed upward too far, until the promediate body of voters, who held the balance of ducers were encouraged to open their power in many Northern States at the late elec- establishments and increase their production. tions, is composed mainly of men who were Republicans on the war and reconstruction issues, large foreign importations, prices have been and who have dissented from that party because | pushed downward, in some cases too far. Until of a financial policy which they dreaded, but

these men stand in an independent position, notwithstanding the settlement of financial questions, the Republicans ought to win in every Northern State by a plurality; and if the Greenback force resolves itself into its original elements, the Republicans can appeal with strong reason and hope to the voters who gave it majorities before the financial distress caused division.

What can the Democrats do to attract this body of Greenback voters? If they should nominate a man like General Ewing, they would undoubtedly win a large part of them, as he did in Ohio, but would inevitably lose, as he did, the support of many intelligent, influential, property-owning and conservative Democrats. That experiment did not succeed well when times were bad, and it will hardly be tried now, when times are good. The candidates now prominently named among Democrats are all known as hard-money Democrats. If the Democracy puts up such a candidate, what reason has it for hoping that it will catch the votes of former Republicans who have sepa-

rated from their old party on financial issues ? Democratic confidence, in short, is largely based upon the b-lief that the Republicans will miscalculate the danger, and make a fatal mistake in their nomination. Hitherto, the Republican party has been sagacious in real emergencies. It has been left to the Democrats to make fatal blunders at critical moments. We do not yet believe that the Republican voters are about to fall into that Democratic babit.

MR. WASHBURNE'S ATTITUDE. The position of ex-Minister Washburne is beginning to be almost grotesque. About once a week for the past four months ie has solemnly assured the public that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not under any circumstances become one. Yet the public has persisted in placing him on the list of possible nominees. In the estimates of the division of forces on the first ballot in the Chicago Convention, he is credited with nine votes from Wisconsin and four from Connecticut, and the activity of his friends in Illinois makes it almost certain that he will have a considerable share of the delegation from that State. To make the matter more complicated, he has invariably accompanied his frequent and somewhat monotonous declinations with a deciaration of his devotion to the candidacy of General Grant, although his supporters in the East and the West are pronounced anti-third-term men. Every vote scored for him thus far has been a vote taken away from Grant after a brisk contest. It would not be fair to suppose, in the face of his latest assertion, that Mr. Washburne really aspires to the nomination, and has a secret understanding with his friends who are now pushing him in Illinois; and yet the action of those friends in using a third-term man to fight the third-term movement, in spite of his protests, is so novel a spectacle in politics that people naturally cast about for an explanation.

The problem is too deep for solution at this distance, but we may remark that if Mr. Washburne does cherish a hope that the Grant forces will be transferred to him at Chicago, as many people uncharitably suppose, he has taken the wrong course to make such a transfer effective in giving him the nomination. His fidelity to Grant no doubt constitutes a strong claim on the gratitude of the third-term faction, which may be asserted as soon as the impossibility of nominating the ex-President becomes fully apparent. But at the same time it has alienated a good deal of strength from him which he would have got had he been in the field as an independent candidate, and it so thoroughly identifies him with the third-term scheme as to make it impossible for him to gather any support at Chicago from the elements opposed to that scheme. The men who defeat Grant will not be likely to turn in and nominate a man whose every public utterance of late has been an expression of subserviency to the Grant movement. Mr. Washburne has many elements of availability, and if he had taken the field on his own account he would unquestionably have made a strong showing in the track of the third-term procession he is not an impressive figure, and holds out no attractions to draw votes away from Blaine or Sherman. As a candidate for Vice-President, however, his position is strategically perfect.

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

Those who resist an overhauling of the tariff at this time have the sympathy of all practical and sensible men, whether Free Traders or Protectionists. For that work this session is not the time, nor this Congress the body. It is not the time, because the condition of our foreign trade and domestic industries would make an early change of duties peculiarly disastrous, and a mere discussion of meditated changes highly injurious. It is not the time, because a most exciting Presidential campaign is progress, and any action will necessarily be governed by the political interests of members or parties, and not by the industrial and economic needs of the country. It is not the time, because this Congress, which was chosen for quite different purposes, is not a body com-

vision of the tariff. That these objections are

sound, both Democrats and Republicans, both There has been a remarkable fall in prices. Enormous stocks of merchandise, mostly purand retail dealers in all parts of the countrystocks produced at high prices. The rapid something above the bare cost of production hand large stocks which cannot be sold without ruin in unchecked competition with foreign goods. They have acted under the laws as they stood, and upon the assurances given by of Ways and Means that it would bring in no sion. The industry of the country could not have been lifted from prostration and Now, in consequence of that increase and of

there has been time for adjustment to the con-

which has nevertheless brought prosperity. If ditions of full production with present duties, t would be most cruel and unjust to producers and merchants, and most disastrous to business, to lower the restrictions upon imported goods. For such goods in quantities sufficient to swamp the markets and ruin American producers lie at this hour in the Government warehouses. If Congress will open the doors by reducing the duties, it will pay a bonus of many millions to the importers and foreign owners, and enable them to crush down our own industries in their position of extraordinary strain and difficulty. Surely, no man of either party can claim that this would be

But, moreover, the mere discussion of such measure causes incalculable mischief. Manufacturers cannot continue to produce with any assurance that every week's work will not add to their ruin. Merchants cannot purchase goods, even at present low prices, without a certainty of great loss if Congress opens the doors to foreign goods at still lower prices. Every day of debate and uncertainty will involve the stoppage of some mills and furnaces, the discharge of some laborers and increased stagnation of trade. Gentlemen of Congress! whether protection or free trade be best in the end, this is the worst possible time to disturb the laws regulating foreign imports. The country needs to be let alone for this year at least, until we can find out where prices will settle with full production under present conditions. Even the most ardent Protectionists do not oppose a thorough investigation by competent men, with a view to intelligent revision of the tariff hereafter. But the most ardent Free Traders ought to see the extreme unwisdom of disturbing all trade and industry at this time, and without the information which such an inquiry would gather.

Sensible men of both parties perceive that a question which involves the success of trade and industry in all parts of the country cannot safely be acted upon in the heat of a close political campaign. Whether this or that duty on pig iron or sugar is the best for the country is a question of figures and facts, but in the heat of a campaign it is sure to be treated as a question of selfish interests and local prejudices. Pennsylvania, as Mr. Randail well knows, will slaughter any party which disturbs its great industries, whether in a way to benefit the country as a whole or not. Louisiana would make Mr. Gibson's path a hard one in the coming election if he should advocate the wisest possible measure with regard to the duties on sugar, if that measure should at first blush seem prejudicial to the sugar producers of that State. The gentlemen whose districts are largely controlled by importers, who want the Government to give them many millions by opening the doors of its crowded warehouses, or the members whose districts are largely controlled by builders of unfinished railroads, who want to get cheap rails whether the mills of Illinois, Missouri, Ohio or Pennsylvania go into bankruptcy or not, can hardly act according to their best judgment on this question with a Presidential and Congressional election close at hand. In short, out of the strife of political interests at such a time, there is sure to come such a measure as the same members would not have deemed wise nor ventured to support in any hour of cooler judgment.

This Congress was elected, in the main, without regard to the tariff question. Its nembers were selected on account of their fitness for other duties; scarcely any of them were chosen because they had any knowledge of the tariff or its effects. desirable measure, no real reform, is likely to come from the action of men who have had so little acquaintance with or occasion to examine this difficult and complicated subject. Intelligent Free Traders do not want their case prejudiced for all time to come by bungling, blundering and mischievous legislation in their name, and they well know that it would be most unreasonable to expect any other legislation from a Congress composed almost wholly of members who know nothing about the matter. When they have taken this subject to the people, and secured the election of men because of their opinions on it, in one direction or the other some intelligent revision may be expected, whether governed by principles of Protection or of Free Trade. But this Congress was chosen for other purposes. To set it to revise a tariff would be like inviting a shoemaker to act as your doctor, or trusting, in a trial for life, to the legal ability of your coachman.

The Oberammergau Passion Play began ye terday. Its last representation was in 1871. The play will be repeated on Sunday, the 23d. and on every successive Sunday until the 26th of September, and there will be one week-day repre ntation in addition in each month. A great deal of money has been spent in preparations by the municipality of the village, the stage of the theatre having been enlarged, and 24,000 marks laid out in new costumes. Several of the actors of 1870-'71 resume their parts this year. The character of Christ will again be taken by Joseph Mayer, that of Peter by Jacob Hett, and that of Judas by Gregor Lechner. The performances begin at 8 in the morning, and last until 5 in the evening, with an hour's intermission at noon. A great rush of visitors is expected. Oberammergan is reached by a railway journey of about four hours from Munich to Murnan, and a drive of sixteen miles from the latter place over a good mountain road. There are 232 houses in the villages, all of which take lodgers at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$1 night. The theatre accommodates 6,000 spectators, and the seats are graded in price from one mark about 25 cents) to eight. Visitors can secure odgings and tickets to the play before leaving Munich. The lowest fare from London to Obermmergau and back is about \$23. An American wishing to see the famous Passion Play as economi cally as possible consistent with a reasonable amount of comfort could make the trip from New-York to Oberammergan and back, crossing the ocean in the first cabin of one of the cheaper steamhip lines, and travelling second or third class by ail and first class by Rhine steamer, for \$150, exdusive of meals and lodging on shore. Fifty dollars prudently expended would cover these ad ditional items.

It's a bluff game with the third-termers from now

Some of the Presidential booms will soon be in need of a political Vennor to keep them from being With unity of action among the opponents of a

third term there is very little doubt of its defeat at Chicago in June. From now until the Convention ssembles, therefore, there should be an earnest effort to bring about complete barmony between all who desire to see a ticket nominated that will unite the Republican party, and save it from being placed upon the defensive.

Illinois is pluming itself a great deal over the attention it is attracting from the country. If the contest in that State continued much longer Ohio would be in danger of losing its distinction of pos-sessing more politics to the square luch than any other State in the Union.

The Grantites have been so foolish, when any rominent man has come out with a declaration against a third term, as to insinuate that he has been bribed by an offer of the second place on the ticket. They have been stupid enough to make the

charge against State Senator Robertson. His reputation is safe against any such slanders. Such an insinuation, however, comes with very poor grace from men who have been trying to buy off every promising opponent of their candidate with offers of the same position.

The Democratic press has fallen out with Senator Hampton. He dared to express his honest convictions on the Kellogg-Spofford contested seat case, and no Democratic editor ever could brook such an act when it was likely to injure the prospects of his party. The Utica Observer spits out its venom at Hampton in this way: "Wade Hampton represents the spirit of compromise run mad. We are not surprised to hear that he and his sympathizers do not want Mr. Tilden for President. The ugly not want Mr. Tilden for President. The ugly honesty, the stalwart Democracy, the aggressive policy which Tilden embodies is quite beyond the comprehension of these sickly apostles of conciliation." The "ugly honesty" of Mr. Tilden is good. His honesty is, in fact, so "ugly" that his friends have to address him in ciphers and no revenue collector can get near enough to him to collect his income tax. Senator Hampton may thank his stars that he doesn't "comprehend" such honesty.

That Secretar" Sherman's Presidential prospects have improved aring the past two weeks there is not the slightest doubt. Several Kepublican papers that have heretofore been neutral have begun to urge his claims. The man under whose management the public debt has been reduced \$113,334,032 2 and the annual interest charge \$13,457,590 50. 16 ertainly entitled to the favorable consideration of his party.

That callow youth who is trying to learn, at the expense of his constituents, how to represent a St. Louis District in Congress, introduced a resolution in the House last week calling for information concerning any letters or circulars given by the Government to General Grant recommending him to foreign Powers during his late tour around the world. The animus of the resolution becomes quite plain when a little recent history is recalled. The father of this half-fledged Congressman was educated at West Point at the expense of the Nation. and when the Rebellion broke out he turned against the Government that had nurtured him and tried to stab it in the back. The fortune of war compelled stabil in the back. The fortune of war compelled him to make a personal surrender to General Grant. And now the son makes a juvenile effort in a Demo-cratic Congress to take a petty revenge upon the man at whose hands his father suffered a just humilation. If the Democrats desire to see Grant renominated and reelected, let them give young Frost and his class free rein.

Mr. Toote's advice to his wife is guite applicable to some politicians these days. " Pray, don't exert yourself," said he. " Do-do, if you possibly can, remember the medical man. If you can't it's of no consequence—but do endeavor to."

Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, has proved himself competent to measure popular sentiment. In the debate on the adjournment of Congress he said: "I know the country wants this concern to adjourn." That's about the size of it. No drowsy individual annoyed by a hand-organ was ever half so anxions for it to "move on" as the people are for this Congress to get out of sight and hearing.

PERSONAL

The late General Heintzelman has willed all his property to his wife. He gives her absolute control, expressing his confidence in her administration for the benefit of their children.

Miss Rhoda Broughton has written a new story with the strange title of "Second Thoughts," It is to be published in England next week. It is said to be full of wit and humor.

Garibaldi has presented to Sefior Ortiz's museum, at Madrid, the pontard used by him in his American expeditions; and in an accompanying letter to Castelar he expresses good wishes for the future of "noble Spain."

This is the congratulatory telegram which Mr. Foss, the new Methodist Bishop, received from his family last week: "Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D.: We stand by you as usual, but rejoics with tears.— May, Millie, Helen, Fannie, Rossie." M. Remenyi has so delighted the Oberlin students

that when last week he visited the town for the second time, they met him at the station, took the horses from the carriage, and attaching a long rope, themselves drew him to the hotel. Mr. Tennyson consects to be nominated to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University on condi-

tion that he is not considered the candidate of either political party, and that if elected he is not expected to appear in Glasgow for installation. His supporters call him a "Constitutionalist." Alexandre Dumas is described as now being a very reserved man, who cares little for miscella-

neous society, but who is agreeable and talks brilliantly in company with a few congenial people. He thinks long upon his work before he puts it on paper, and when he begins his MS, he regards his chief labor as ended. The fact that the hair of the vigorous : De Lesseps

turned white while his mustache and eye-brows ed black, gave rise to the rumor that he used dye. When somebody mentioned this to him he smiled, showing his two-and-thirty strong white teeth, as firm and intact as when he was a boy at school, "Use dye of Why, even if I wanted to, I haven't the time."

Bismarok when well enough, gives evening parties at which he expresses easually to a throng of Deputies what he does not care to say in the Reichstag. He has just given one of these parties, at which one deputy, trying to draw him out, observed that they had had a stirring time of to in served that they had had a stirring time of 19 in Parliament during the last few days. "Nothing at all," said the Prince; "such a trifling affair only tends to freshen one up." Bismarck says, in relation to his son William's having voted against him lately, that he has always taken great care to incurrate perfect independence of thought and ac-tion in all his children.

Mme. Thiers has recently completed the arrangement of her husband's study, which remains much as it was during his lifetime. It is rich in works of art, though it was no show place, for M. Thiers was in it, ready for work, by 5 o'clock every morning, Summer and Winter alike. One of his peculiarities was that he would not have an almanac in his study and was often unable to date a letter because he could not remember the day of the could not remember the day of the month. Upon one occasion a Government clerk to whom he had promised a letter of recommendation came by appointment for it, and M. Thiers, sitting down to write it, asked him the day of the month. The young man could not remember it for the moment, and M. Thiers exclaimed, "You are not likely to make a very good administrator if you cannot remember the day of the month. How can I recommend you?" He wrote the letter, however, saying, when he had finished it; "Always carry a pocket almanac, my young friend."

Mile. Sarah Bernhardt is quoted as saying: "I touch upon everything; yes, I know it. I have been reproached with it often enough. I am an artist, and nothing that concerns art can be indifferent to me. I adore the theatre, aithough I consider that the actor's art is less complete than the other arts that I practice, and I do all that I can to succeed on that I practice, and I do all that I can to succeed on
the stage. I adore painting and sculpture—two
creative arts those!—and I carve and paint. I have
been modelling now for a good many years. As for
the palette, I am almost a beginner, but I am sure
that I shall arrive at a result. I have got that into
my head. As for music, that is one of the compartments that is wanting in my brain; I know nothing
about it. I am sorry that such is the case."

GENERAL NOTES

A Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church receives \$3,000 as salary, and \$1,000 or \$1,500 to pay the rental of a house, according to whether rents are moderate or high in the place where he is located. The agents and principal editors employed by the Church receive as much in worldly benefits as the bishops. There have been in all 31 bishops in the denomination, 16 of whom were residents of the West and South, and 15 of the East. Hereafter when the local reporter of The

Newark Advertiser romances, he will keep his weathereye on the exact science of mathematics. He related how a townsman, with the help of a companion, recently brought \$1,500,000 in gold from the West, and thus saved \$1,500 exchange. A New-Yorker explains how gold coin is usually put up in bags of \$5,000 each, weighing twenty pounds. A million and a half would therefore fill 300 bags, and weigh three tons.

Paris has 365 miles of paved streets. Stone blocks are used on 264 miles; Macadam on 82 miles, and asphalt-on 19 miles. The Macadam has been abandoned on account of the expense of maintaining it in good order and the impossibility of keeping it free from mud or dust. The cost in Paris for stone-block pavement has been \$2.90 the square yard, against \$2.50 for the saphalt. In Washington the new stone-block pavements have cost on an average only \$1.90, and the asphalt, \$1.47.

Has the Cavalier spirit died out in Balti-

more! A society-loving lawyer of that d young lady to the Relay House, and they a the river in a row-boat. In attempting to ong the shallows, and were hung us a sand-bar, wish a wide expanse of a between them and the covated at the specialism covated at spirited spectators refused to go to their essistate laughed over the situation. By wetting his fe showing a little spirit the youth might have as dignity and rescued his fair charge in about six onds. Instead, he cried for help, which came not the hour the lady was left to bool in the sun. In he removed his shoes and stockings and pulled it ashore, amid laughter that was then hardly sixple

Two York State seamen are about to rethe foolhardy attempt to cross the Aliantic in and expect to sail from Gloucester in June. Their which has been named the Little Western, in co to the Great Eastern, is the smallest that has yes taken the voyage. It is about 16 feet 11 inches o 131s feet keel, and 6 feet wide; sloop-rigate mast 16 feet high, bowsprit 3 feet long, and m mast to teet nigh, bowsprit 3 feet long, and mainboom of 13 or 14 feet, and will carry a fleavy mainsail, forestaysail, jib, gaff-topsail and square sail. The house will be three feet long, rising ten inches above deet, and will be built with air-tight compartments, and furnished with shding seats, to afford apportunity for exercise by the navigators, who will also row when the wind is moderate.

The Art Autograph is an attractive thirtypage, small quarto pamphlet, containing facel productions of sketches, writings, etc., from public men, artists, authors, etc. Some of the contributors were evidently not advised of the special purpose of the publication, which is to add to the fund for the relief of Irish suffering; but most of the contributions turn on that theme. Dr. Belimes rather wickedly furnishes "The Album Piend," Helen Hunt and Sidney Lanier send new poems relating to the Irish distress. The President significantly chooses as his contribution a single sentence of his n orable message on the Panama Canal. Autograph collectors will also be interested in the facsimile letters of the Secretary of State and other Cabinet officers, of Mr. Whittier, Mr. Longfellow, and a multitude of others; while the reproductions of sketches or pictures by Eastman Johnson, Eithu Vedder, Walter Bhirlaw and thirty or forty more give artistic value to the work. For its merits and for its cause it deserves a wide

The Paris correspondent of The Boston Journal says the passion for lottery gaming is growing in the gay capital. Even the city authorities have fed the fever of speculation by attaching large prizes to certain bonds when a loan is put on the market. When a certain number of these bonds are called in at stated eriods, the possessors of the lucky numbers get prises of 50,000, 40,000, 30,000 or 10,000 franca, and the esuit is that the masses are always eager to subscribe. Superstition plays a large part in the operati lottery speculators, and the serving class of Paris specds its letsure in calculation of numbers and in the observation of omens. A good story is told of a preacher in a French church who one day preached a rousing sermon against lotteries. "You fancy," he said to his hearers, that you will have luck because such and such numbers," mentioning the first two or three series of figures bers," mentioning the first two or three series of ngares that came into his head, "will be drawn, but you are entirely mistakes." After the sermon, as he was taking off his robes in the vestry, one of his hearers came in and said : "That was a very good sermon of yours, but would you mind repeating the numbers that you mentioned in it!" "What do you want to do with them is asked the preacher. "I would like to get them if I can," was the answer, "for I feel sure that they will win."

It is stated that the reason for the non-engagement of Mme. Marie Rôze at the Leeds festival was the refusal of the committee to accept her terms.

The St. Cecilia Society, whose object is the improvement and promotion of Catholic Church music, gives two celebrations to-day—Whit Monday—in St. Alphonsus' Church, South Fifth-ave., one at 10 a. m., and the other at 8 p. m. Choirs from Camden, Brooklyn and other places will take part in the exercises. Palestrina's celebrated mass, the "Missa Pape Marcelli," is to be sung for the first time in New-York.

The nine Richter concerts in London were prounced to take place on the 10th, 20th, 24th, 27th nine symphonies of Beethoven will be given in chrono logical order, and a number of solo performers of the first rank will take part in the concerts. Among the planists are Scharwonka, Charles Hallé and Mr. E. Dann-reuther, Mme. Norman-Neruda and Sarnaste are the violinists, and Miss Bailey, Candidus and Henschel will

Some time ago a highly interesting and valuable musical relie came into the possession of Mr. Edward Kunwald, a merchant in the City of London. It appears that Beethoven not long before his death bestowed his favorite vielin upon one of his most intimate friends, Herr Carl Hols, whose widow parted with it last year to its present owner. The sealed mahogapy case containing this precious instrument was deposited, upon public, and by them formally opened in the presence of Dr. Joachim and Herr Gustav Ellisen. Within it re-posed a violin, upon the back of which the letter "B" was roughly scratched, a certificate of ownership, signed "Elise Hols, geboren von Bognar," and official was roughly scratched, a certificate of owners authenticity of this signature, as well as that of Beethoven himself, appended to a portrait of great master, engraved by Selb, and subscribed "To Herr von Hols, from his friend, Bethoven," the omisaion of an "e" being noticeable in the autographic signature as well as in the title of the print. An enchased portrait of Beethoven is also let into the lid of the portrait of Beethoven is also let into the lid of the violin-case; and Frau von Holz's certificate runs as follows: "My husband. Carl Holz, received this violin from his friend, Ludwig von Bethoven, as a present, and after the death of my husband it became my property. Vienna, 14 June, 1879." Professor Joschim tried the violin upon the occasion above alluded to, and pronounced it to be an instrument of considerable merit.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Blaine is receiving more than a fair share of abuse for invading filinois. Had the State been enthusiastic for the third term he would have met with an overwhelming defeat, but a close examination of the result of the recent Conventions shows clearly that he can beat Grant in his own State.—(Terre Haute Express (Rep.)

(Rep.)
Mr. Tilden's man, whether he come from
the West or the East. is only a degree loss offensive than
Mr. Tilden himself. In truth, the Democratic party can
make a better race with Mr. Tilden as the rider than
with one of his jockeys. It is only a choice between
being simply beaten and being distanced.—(Charleston
News and Courier (Dew.)

If Mr. Washburne is so inveterate a Grant mm as to repudiate the support of those who deem Grant's nomination by the Republicans suicidal, that will not increase the Grant column an iota.—[Boston Transcript (Rep.)

THE MAN FOR THE OCCASION.

From The Mileculese Smitne! (Rep.)

Mr. Sherman's non-negressive candidacy has made bits few enemies. His prominence consists of the strength of his record and of his character. His pritical course has been clean. Ever since he entered upon public life, nearly thirty years ago, he has been steadly in office. His integrity has shed the aspersions cast upon it without effort of his own, and no man, with so many years of service in the public age, can escape detection if there is a flaw in his armor. By that time confidence in him is established, and nothing less that indubitable proof can shake it. The distinguished sintesmanship of Mr. Sherman in general, and his preminent ability in financiering marking him as the man for the occasion. The Nation is entering upon a distinctively industrial and commercial era. Who so proper a man to be President of the United States at this juncture as John Sherman, the representative of the element which made what prosperity we have and are still to have possible by reëstablishing public and private credit with sound money!

private credit with sound money?

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF THE CHICAGO BOLT.

Yourn The St. Louis Pines (Dem.)

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is difficult to understand upon what the third-termers base even a shadow of a claim to a part of the delegation from Cock County to the Springfield Convention. They claim that they were greatly wronged, because the precedent of the party was not followed in accordance with which the chairman of the county committee was not permitted to organize the convention by naming the temporary president. In ether words, the chairman being a Grant partisan, they claim that he should have been allowed, according to precedent, to organize the convention as a Grant body. Their claim is bosh. Every convention is an independent body and has a right to organize tack fast bleases. Because a particular mode is adopted at one time, it does not follow that the same mode should be adopted at all other time. At the time it may be perfectly fair, and at another time perfectly unfair. This particular convention was anti-frant in sentiment, and its members had a right to organize it in a manner that would reflect their sentiments. In organizing it in that way, they were justifiable in departing from former practices.

NO PERSONAL VICTORY AT THE COST OF THE

were justifiable in departing from former practices.

NO PERSONAL VICTORY AT THE COST OF THE PARTY.

From The Philadelphia North American (Rep.)

The number of doubtful States is not small. The result in many of them will depend upon the nominees. If due regard is paid to the wabee of the large Republican minority in several of these States, they can be carried for the Republican mominee; if their wabes are overridden, it will be useless to hope for access is those States. We must look first at the availability of the candidates and not to the number of delegates represented by the credentials at the disposal of Conking, Cameron, Logan, Elaine, Grant or Sherman. If the contest shall become so bitter that any one or two of the leaders shall vindicate themselves by use rejection of the most available because they cannot nominate their own, their victory will be neclewed at the cost of the party's. Of such leaders, the fewer there are in the narty the better for it and the millions of voters of which it is constituted.

A LEADING QUESTION F B THE THIRD-TERMERS.

From The Cincinnate Gazette (Rep.)

If there is a reason for renominating General Grant which is so vitat that it demands the breaking down of the unwritten law which has been respected a long as the Republic has lived, to restore an Administration which was not successful either to the constitution of the party, will a reason ever to lackang a time as